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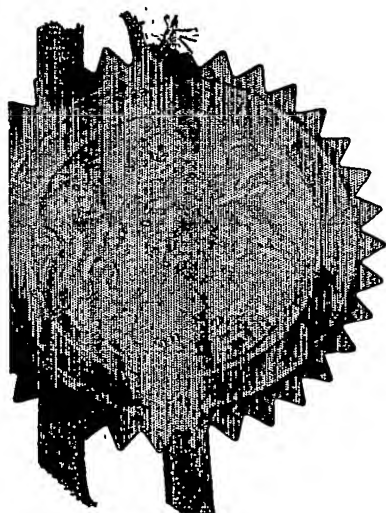
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Stephen Hordley

Dated 7 April 2003



Patents Form 1/77

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Request for grant of a patent

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19 FEB 2002

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2. P
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19FEB02 E696932-1 C64162

P01/7700 0.00-0203788.5

19 FEB 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of
each applicant (underline all surnames)

FRANK MICHAEL JOHN KENT

70 24672001

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

9 KEBLE STREET
STANMORE, WINCHESTER
HANTS SO22 4BWIf the applicant is a corporate body, give the
country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

THE FOLDING OF A CLAMPING TABLE

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom
to which all correspondence should be sent
(including the postcode)9 KEBLE STREET
STANMORE
WINCHESTER
HANTS

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more
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and the date of filing of the or of each of these
earlier applications and (if you know it) the or
each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)Date of filing
(day / month / year)7. If this application is divided or otherwise
derived from an earlier UK application,
give the number and the filing date of
the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right
to grant of a patent required in support of
this request? (Answer 'Yes' if)

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an
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 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d))

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Continuation sheets of this form

Description

2 /

Claim(s)

OK

Abstract

Drawing(s)

5 only

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date 19th FEB. 20

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

MRS J. KENT 01962 851723

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THE FOLDING OF A CLAMPING TABLE

The present invention concerns the folding of a clamping table in such a way as to provide a compact transportable form, variable working height, variable working angle and variable working surface.

The invention will be described in the following drawings by way of example only:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a clamping table in which 1 is the top frame, 2 is the fixed jaw, 3 is the tightening jaw, 4 is the winding means which brings jaw 3 to and away from jaw 2, 5 is the "bottom leg, 6 is the "top" leg, 7 is a cross stay which joins the two legs at axis points from which it may be easily detached, 8 & 9 marking the position of top cross members which join the legs on either side of the table, 10 & 11 marking the position of bottom cross-members which join the legs on either side of the table, 12 & 13 slidable blocks which may stop the legs rotating about their axis. In operative position the stay 7 braces legs 5 & 6 apart pushing them onto blocks 12 & 13 which are in the down locking position providing a rigid structure which does not require a secondary stay. To fold the table the stay is detached from the axis point on leg 6 and folded up in the direction indicated by the arrow in the "U" shaped profil of leg 5. Stop 13 is slid upwards so that leg 6 is free to be rotated outwards from the centre of the table and leg 5 is free to be rotated inwards towards the centre of the table. Fig. 2 shows the resultant folded position.

Fig. 3 shows a more compact folded position which is achieved by detaching leg 6 from its axis point, and sliding stop 12 up so that leg 5 may be slid to the centre of the table to lie directly above leg 5.

Fig. 4 shows another operating position for the table. This position is simply achieved by raising stop 13 and allowing the table to articulate to the point where leg 6 meets fixed stop 14. Stay 7 remains attached to its two original axis points. This lower working position is suitable for hand sawing operations in which the foot and weight of the body is placed in the direction of arrow 16 on the bottom cross-member 11. The working position could be varied by attaching stay 7 to a series of further axis points on leg 6.

Fig. 5 shows a further working position in which a heavy plank is cut

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by a circular saw. The body weight is placed in the direction of arrow 16 on the bottom cross-member 10. This downward diagonal direction permits greater force to be used by the body and the fact that it is into the ground greatly reduces the tendency of the table to move when pushed by a strong force.

Fig. 6 shows the same operating position for the drilling of a lock cavity or hinge emplacements in a door. The drilling rig 18 holds the door 19 on one side and the support 20 on the other side. Support 20 may be attached to various points on extension bar 21 which is itself attached to jaw 3 and may thus be tightened forward and backward. The diagonally inclined working position again permits maximum force to be applied and maximum stability of the table. The lower end of the table at support 20 also permits easier loading of the door onto the table. The extended leg effectively increases the area of the working surface.

Fig. 7 shows a further operating position for the table when a leg support 22 is attached to the bottom cross-member 11 of leg 6. Stay 7 has been attached to higher axis points on both leg 5 & 6. Very large workpieces 23 may be clamped in this position.

Fig. 8 is a right end view of fig. 7 in which a leg support structure 22 is shown attached to cross-member 11.

Fig. 9 is a side schema view of stay 7 attached to axis point 23 on leg 6. The stay has a cut out section which hooks onto axis 23 and a slide 24 is pushed towards the leg to lock the stay in position.

Fig. 10 is a side view and fig. 11 a right end view of the leg 6 where it joins the top frame in which 25 is a spacer attached to the leg the said spacer housing a nut 27 which may be engaged through the axis point on the top frame by a thread 26 which may lock the leg to the axis point. When the thread 26 is removed and stop 13 raised leg 6 may be slid along leg 5 towards the centre of the table.

Fig. 12 is a side schematic view of the distal end of the table in which spacer 28 on leg 5 is permanently attached to the lower axis point on the top frame, stop 12 is raised to permit the sliding of leg 6 to a point where thread 26 may be inserted into another hole in the top frame to lock leg 6 in fully folded position.

Fig. 13 is a side view and fig. 14 a right end view of a swivel foot 31 which may turn around the bottom cross-members which are attached to the legs by elements 30. The swivel foot takes up a correct position for the variable geometry of the table.

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FIG. 1

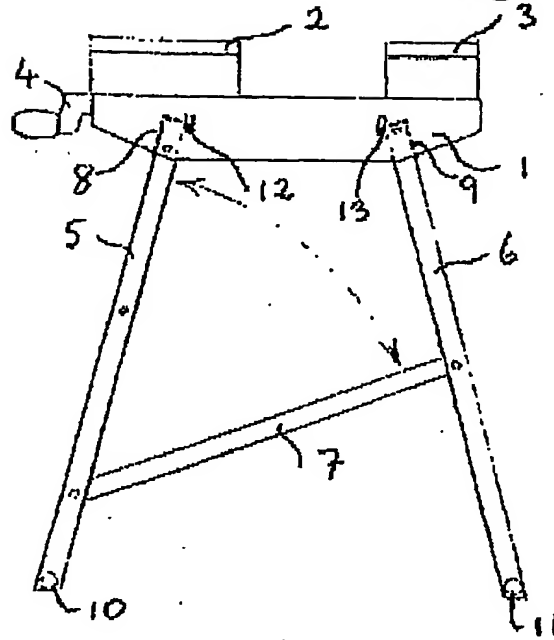


FIG. 2

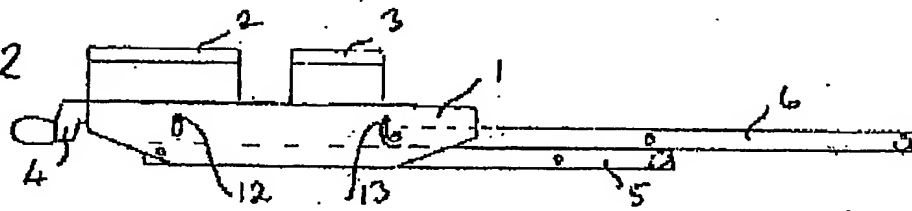


FIG. 3

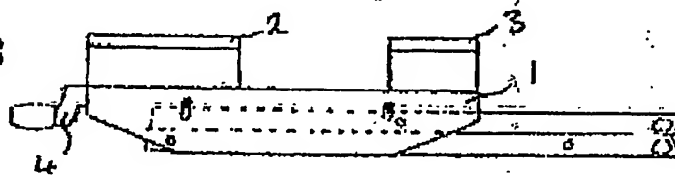
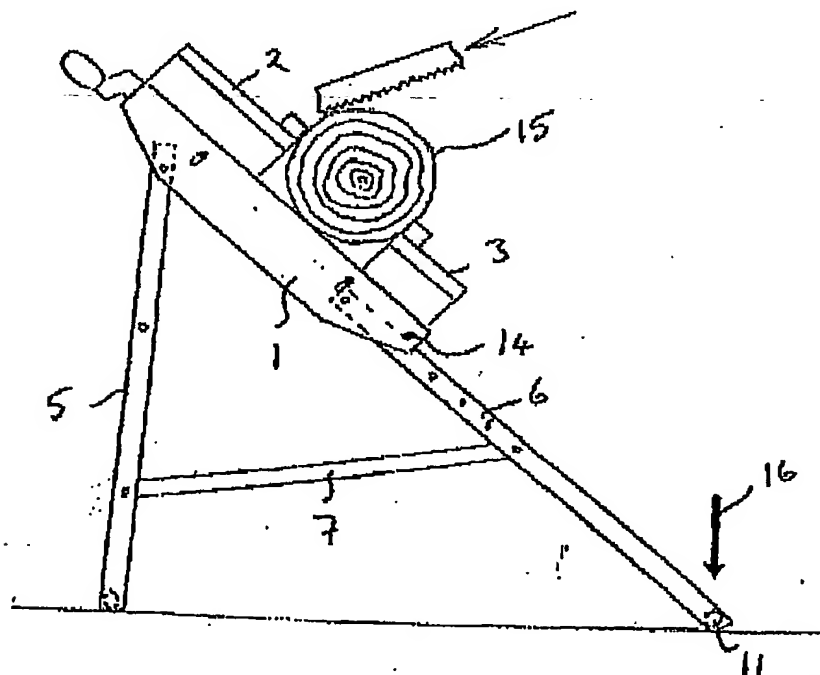


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

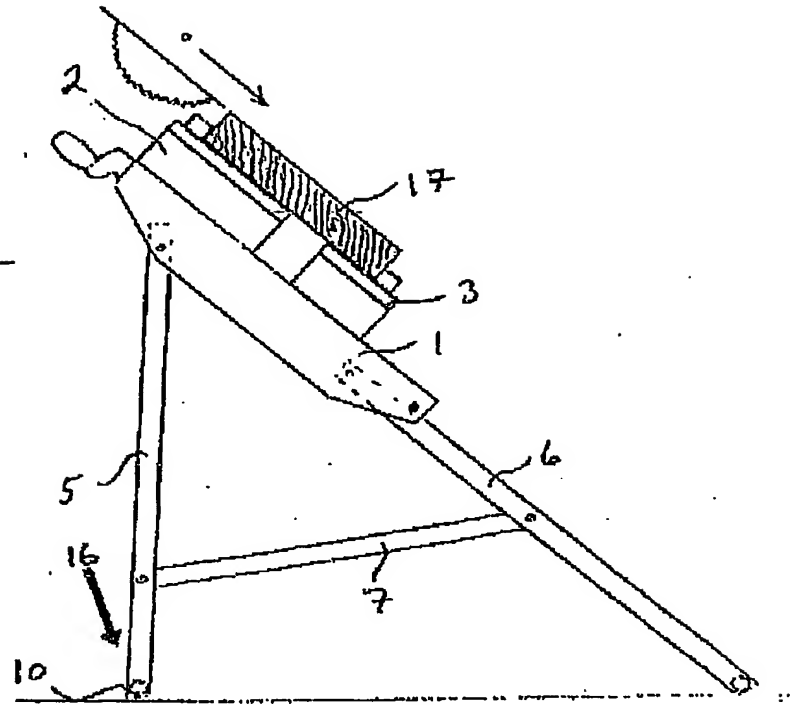


FIG. 6

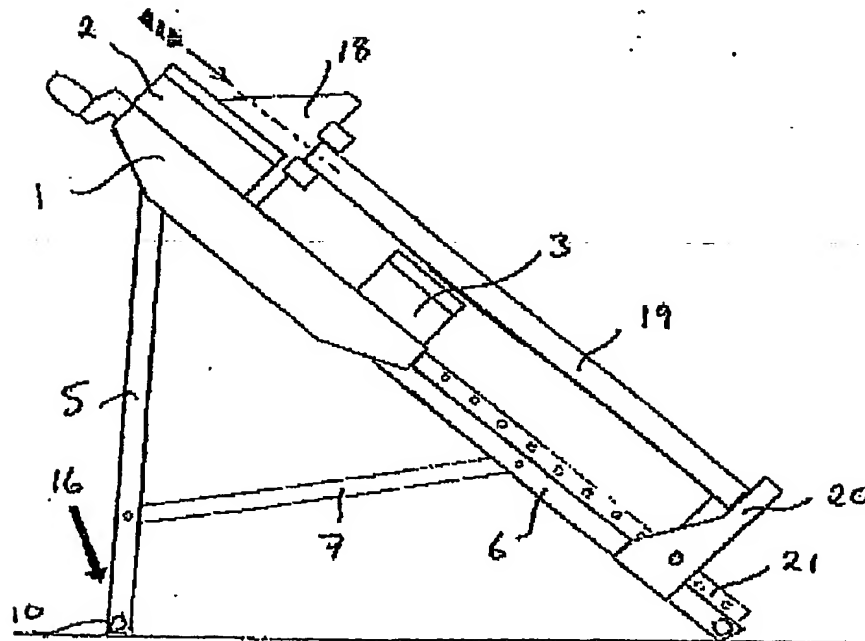


FIG. 7

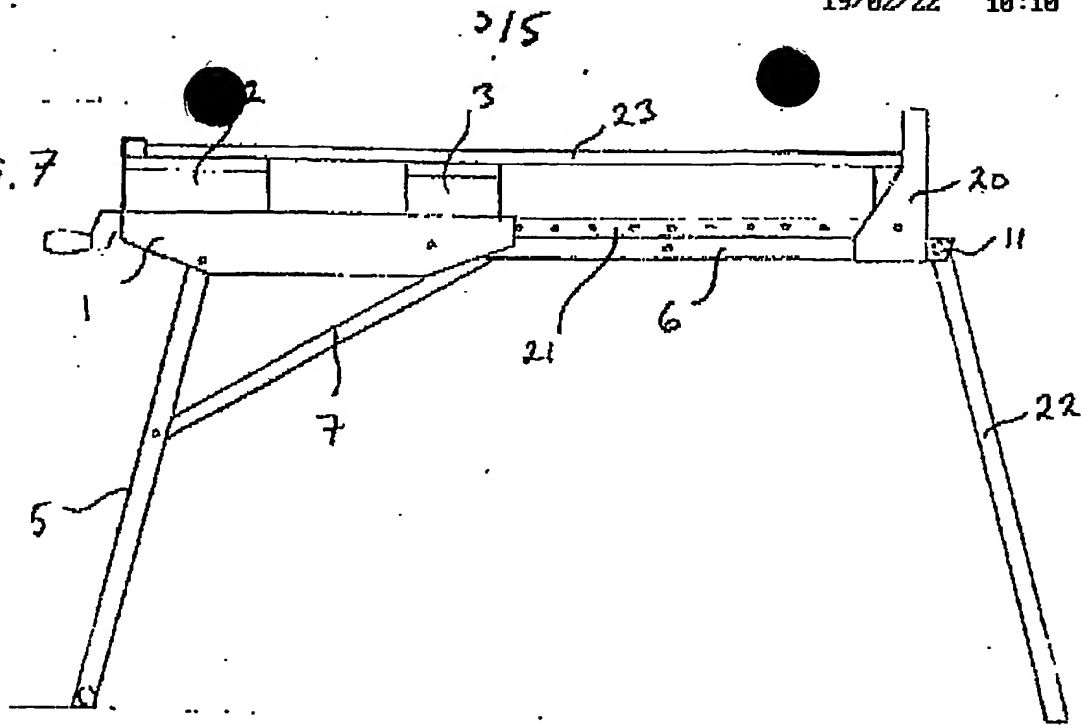


FIG. 8

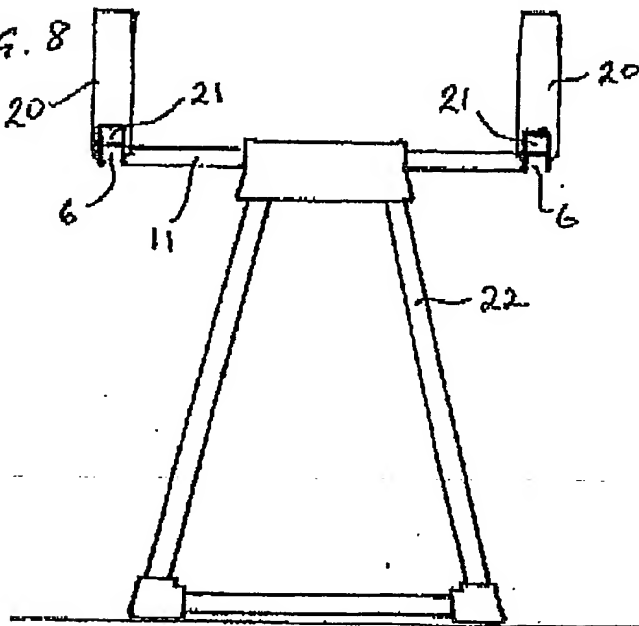


FIG. 9

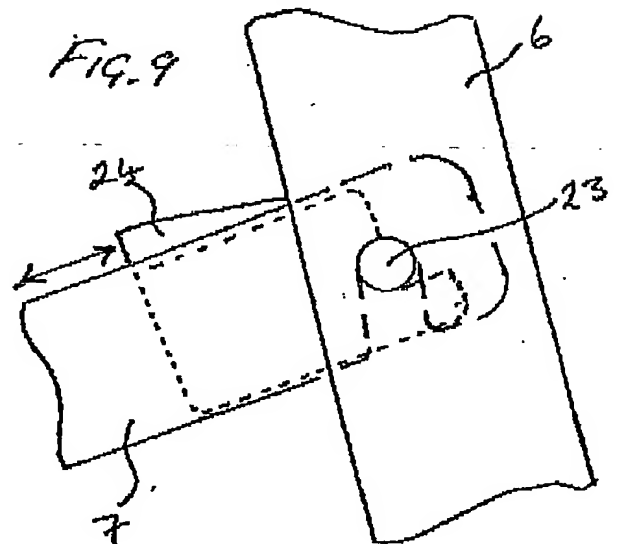


FIG. 10

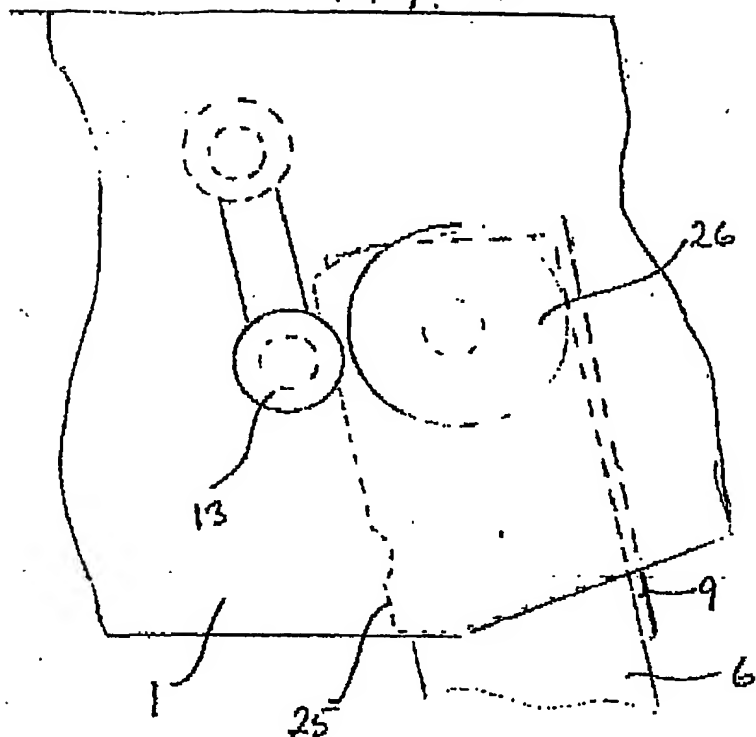


FIG. 11

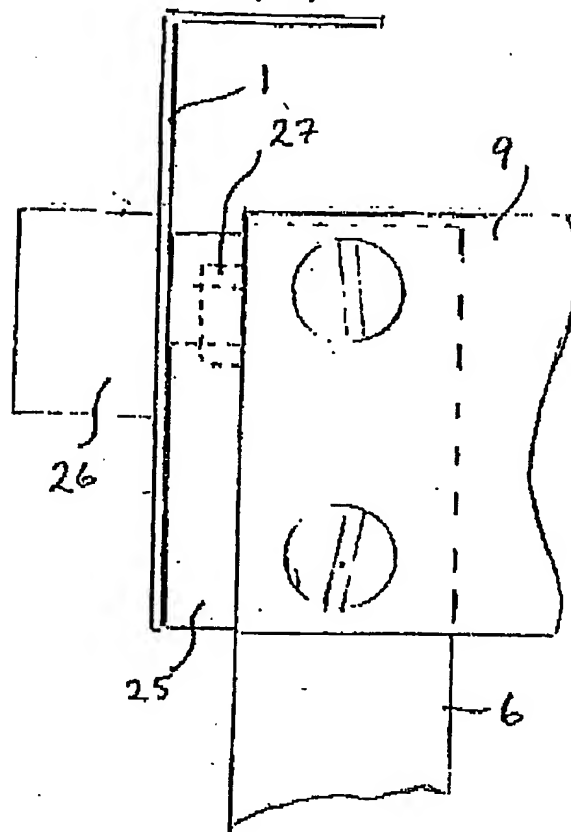
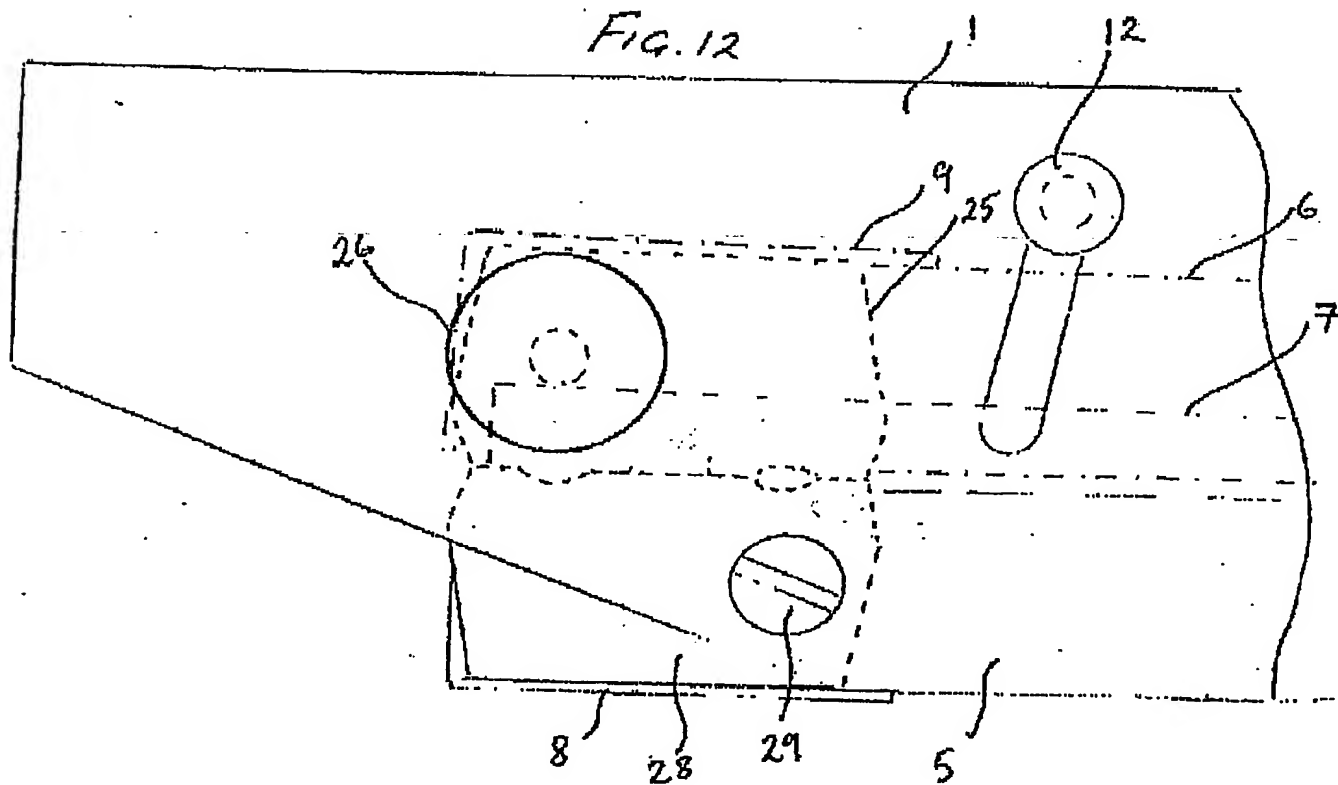


FIG. 12



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FIG. 13

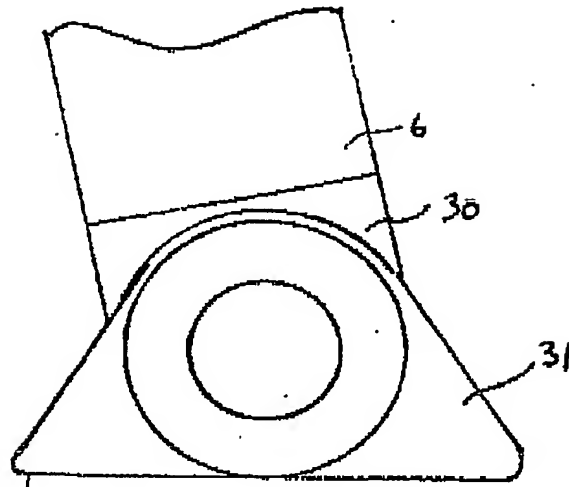


FIG. 14

